

## GRO

GRO'GERAM. } *n. f.* [*gras grain*, French; *grosgranus*, low  
GRO'GRAM. } Latin. *Ainsworth.*] Stuff woven with large  
GRO'GRAN. } wool and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly cloth'd: I of this mind am,  
Your only wearing is your *grogeram*. *Donne.*  
Natalia affords great store of chamelots and *grograms*. *Sandys.*  
Some men will say this habit of John's was neither of  
camel's skin nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some  
finer weave of camelot, *grogram*, or the like. *Praun's Vul. Err.*  
The natural sweetness and innocence of her behaviour  
shot me through and through, and did more execution upon  
me in *grogram* than the greatest beauty in town had ever done  
in brocade. *Addison's Spectator.*

Plain goody would no longer down;  
'Twas madam in her *grogram* gown. *Swift.*  
GROIN. *n. f.* [Of uncertain derivation.] The part next the  
thigh.

The fatal dart arrives,  
And through the border of his buckler drives;  
Pass'd through and pierc'd his *groin*; the deadly wound  
Cast from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground. *Dryden.*  
GRO'WELL. *n. f.* [*litseperrum*, Latin.] Gromill or gray-  
mill. A plant.

The cup of the flower consists of one leaf, cut into five  
long narrow segments: the flower, which is, for the most part,  
small, consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and open at the  
top: the point is unimpacted by four embryo's, which be-  
come so many roundish hard polished seeds. *Miller.*

GROOM. *n. f.* [*grom*, Dutch.]  
1. A boy; a waiter; a servant.  
Then called she a *groom*, that forth him led  
Into a goodly lodge. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.  
From Egypt's king ambassadours they come;  
Them many a squire attends, and many a *groom*. *Fairfax.*  
Think then, my soul! that death is but a *groom*  
Which brings a taper to the outward room. *Donne.*  
In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold, whom king  
Henry his father, a little before, had made *groom* of his cham-  
ber, for turning of certain of David's psalms into verse.  
*Peacham on Poetry.*

Would'st thou be touch'd  
By the presuming hands of faucy *grooms*? *Dryd. Don Sebast.*  
Amid' the fold he rages, nor the sheep  
Their shepherds, nor the *grooms* their bulls can keep. *Dryd.*

2. A young man.  
I presume for to intreat this *groom*,  
And silly maid, from danger to redeem. *Fairfax*, b. ii.  
3. A man newly married.  
By this the brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are dress'd;  
All Rhodes is humm'd to the nuptial feast. *Dryden.*

GROOVE. *n. f.* [from *grove*.]  
1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.  
He might, to avoid idleness, work in a *groove* or mine-pit  
thereabouts, which at that time was little esteemed. *Boyle.*  
2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

The screw-plate is a kind of steel well tempered, with  
several holes in it, each less than other; and in those holes are  
threads grooved inwards, into which *grooves* fit the respective  
taps that belong to them. *Moson's Mech. Exerc.*

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow.  
The plates of iron fastened at the bottom of the box pre-  
served the balance while it fell, and every joint of it was well  
grooved. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To GROPE. *v. n.* [*grapan*, Saxon.] To feel where one can-  
not see.  
My sea-gown scarf about me, in the dark  
Grop'd I, to find out them. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
We grope for the wall like the blind, and we grope as if we  
had no eyes. *Jf. lix. 10.*

They meet with darkness in the clearest light;  
And grope at noon, as if involv'd with night. *Sandys.*  
A boy was groping for eels, and laid his hand upon a  
snake. *L'Estrange's Fable 131.*

This, no doubt, is better for men than that they should in  
the dark grope after knowledge; as St. Paul tells us all nations  
did after God. *Locke.*

He heard us in our course,  
And with his outstretch'd arms around him grop'd. *Addison.*  
O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy rays,  
I grope and guess no more, but see my way. *Arbutnot.*

To GROPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark; to feel  
without being able to see.  
How vigilant to grope mens thoughts, and to pick out some-  
what whereof they might complain. *Hayward.*  
They have left our endeavours to grope them out by twi-  
light, and by darkness almost to discover that, whose existence  
is evidenced by light. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

But Strephon, cautious, never meant  
The bottom of the pan to grope. *Swift.*  
GRO'PER. *n. f.* [from *grope*.] One that searches in the dark.  
GROSS. *adj.* [*gras*, French; *grosso*, Italian; *crassus*, Latin.]  
1. Thick; bulky.

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The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,  
Shew scarce to *grofs* as beetles. *Shakespeare King Lear.*  
There are two *grofs* volumes concerning the power of  
Lazar in *Leopold.*

2. Shameful; unseemly.  
He ripely considered how *grofs* a thing it were for men of  
his quality, wife and grave men, to live with such a multi-  
tude, and to be tenants at will under them. *Hosker, Preface.*

They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in prayers, and  
in sacraments, the church of Rome hath very foul and *grofs*  
corruptions. *Hosker, b. iv.*  
So far hath the natural understanding, even of sundry whole  
nations, been darkened, that they have not discerned, no, not  
*grofs* iniquity to be sin. *Hosker, b. i.*

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined.  
To all sense 'tis *grofs*  
You love my son: invention is asham'd,  
Against the proclamation of thy passion,  
To say thou do'st not. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*  
Examples *grofs* as earth exhort me. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

Like *grofs* terms,  
The prince will in the perfectness of time  
Cast off his followers. *Shakespeare. Henry VI. p. ii.*  
Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd  
Fell not from heaven, or more *grofs* to love  
Vice for itself. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.

Is not religion so perfectly good in itself, above all, in its  
Author, that, without the *grofs* sensuality, we cannot but  
admire it. *Spratt's Sermons.*

It is a *grofs* mistake of some men, to think that our wants  
only and imperfections do naturally induce us to be bene-  
ficient. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk.  
The fun's oppressive ray the roset bloom  
Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue,  
And feature *grofs*. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. Thick; not refined; not pure.  
It is manifest, that when the eye standeth in the finer me-  
dium, and the object is in the *grofs*, things shew greater;  
but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the *grofs* me-  
dium, and the object in the finer. *Lucas's Natural History.*

The *groffer* feeds the purer; earth the sea,  
Earth and the sea feed air. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v.  
Light fumes are merry, *groffer* fumes are sad;  
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden's Fables.*  
Or fuck the mists in *groffer* air below,  
Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. *Pope.*

6. Stupid; dull.  
If the doth then the subtle sense excel,  
How *grofs* are they that drown her in the blood? *Donne.*  
And in clear dream and solemn vision,  
Tell her of things that no *grofs* ear can hear. *Milton.*

Some men give more light and knowledge by the bare stating  
of the question with perspicuity and justice, than others by  
talking of it in *grofs* confusion for whole hours together. *Watts.*

7. Coarse; rough; opposite to delicate.  
Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with nearness, and  
*grofs* with distance. *Watts's Architecture.*

8. Thick; fat; bulky.  
GROSS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. The main body; the main force.  
The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste  
The deep-cut keels upon the sands might run;  
Or, if with caution leisurely were past,  
Their numerous *grofs* might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*

Several casuists are of opinion, that, in a battle, you should  
discharge upon the *grofs* of the enemy, without leveling your  
piece at any particular person. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The *grofs* of the people can have no other prospect in  
changes and revolutions than of publick blessings.  
2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts.  
Certain general inducements are used to make falacious your  
cause in *grofs*. *Hosker, Preface.*

'Twas there was an opinion in *grofs*, that the soul was im-  
mortal. *Abbott's Description of the World.*

Remember, son,  
You are a general: other wars require you;  
For see the Saxon *grofs* begins to move. *Dryden's R. Ambler.*  
Notwithstanding the decay and loss of sundry trades and  
manufactures, yet, in the *grofs*, we slip off now one third  
part more of the manufactures, as also lead and tin, than we  
did twenty years past. *Child's Discourse on Trade.*

3. Not individual, but a body together.  
He hath ribbons of all the colours i' th' rainbow; they  
come to him by the *grofs*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
I cannot instantly raise up the *grofs*  
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
You see the united design of many persons to make up one  
figure: after they have separated themselves in many petty  
divisions, they rejoin one by one into a *grofs*. *Dryden.*

4. The

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4. The chief part; the main mass.  
Comets, out of question, have likewise power and effect  
over the *grofs* and mass of things. *Bacon, Essay 24.*  
The articulate sounds are more confused, though the *grofs*  
of the sound be greater. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. The number of twelve dozen. [*Grosse*, French.]  
It is made up only of that simple idea of an unite repeated;  
and repetitions of this kind, joined together, make those dif-  
ficult simple modes of a dozen, a *grofs*, and a million. *Locke.*

GRO'SSLY. *adv.* [from *grofs*.]  
1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely: as, this matter is *grossly*  
pulverized.  
2. Without subtilty; without art; without delicacy; without  
refinement; coarsely; palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies as have been so *grossly* and shame-  
fully abused in the church of Rome, where they remain, are  
scandalous. *Hosker, b. iv. f. 12.*

Treason and murder ever kept together,  
As two yoke devils sworn to others purpose;  
Working to *grossly* in a natural cause,  
That admiration did not whoop at them. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*

And thine eyes  
See it so *grossly* shown in thy behaviour,  
That in their kind they speak it. *Shakespeare.*  
What! are we cuckolds ere we have deserv'd it?  
—Speak not so *grossly*. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*

What I have said has been forced from me, by seeing a  
noble sort of poetry so happily restored by one man, and so  
*grossly* copied by almost all the rest. *Dryden.*

If at any time I speak of light and rays as coloured, or  
endued with colours, I would be understood to speak not phi-  
losophically and properly, but *grossly*, and according to such  
conceptions as vulgar people, in seeing all these experiments,  
would be apt to frame. *Newton's Opt.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs and motives of  
some facts, it is no wonder they should be so *grossly* misrepre-  
sented to the publick by curious inquisitive heads. *Swift.*

GROSSNESS. *n. f.* [from *grofs*.]  
1. Coarseness; not subtilty; thickness; greatness of parts.  
The purpose is perspicuous even as substance,  
Whose *grossness* little characters sum up.  
And I will purge that mortal *grossness* so,  
That thou shalt like an airy spirit go. *Shakespeare.*

The cause of the epilepsy from the stomach is the *grossness*  
of the vapours which rise and enter into the cells of the brain.  
*Bacon's Natural History*, No. 966.

Then all this earthy *grossness* quit;  
Attir'd with stars we shall for ever sit,  
Triumphing over death. *Milton.*

So this being the first colour which vapours begin to reflect,  
it ought to be the colour of the finest and most transparent  
skies, in which vapours are not arrived to that *grossness* requi-  
site to reflect other colours. *Newton's Opt.*

For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, was known  
Th' opposing body's *grossness*, not its own. *Pope.*

Wife men, that be over-fat and fleshy, go to sojourn abroad  
at the temperate diet of some sober man; and so, by little  
and little, eat away the *grossness* that is in them. *Ajcham.*

2. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarse-  
ness.  
I was three or four times in the thought they were not fair-  
ies; and yet the guiltiness of my mind drove the *grossness* of  
the foppery into a received belief that they were fairies. *Shak.*

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at least from the  
*grossness* of those faults I mentioned. *Dryden.*  
What a *grossness* is there in the mind of that man, who  
thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears! *Clarissa.*

GROT. *n. f.* [*gratte*, French; *gratta*, Italian.] A cave; a cavern  
for coolness and pleasure.  
In the remotest wood and lonely grot,  
Certain to meet that worst of evils, thought. *Prior.*

Awful see the Egerian grot.  
GROTESQUE. *adj.* [*grotesque*, French; *grotesco*, Italian.]  
Distorted figure; unnatural; wildly formed.  
The campaign head  
Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides  
With thickest overgrown, *grotesque* and wild,  
Accels deny'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is  
out of nature; for a farce is that in poetry which *grotesque* is  
in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all unna-  
tural, and the manners false, that is, inconsistent with the  
characters of mankind: *grotesque* painting is the just resem-  
blance of this. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

An hideous figure of their foes they drew,  
Nor lines, nor looks, nor shades, nor colours true,  
And this *grotesque* design expos'd to publick view. *Dryden.*  
Palladian walls, Venetian doors,  
*Grotesque* roofs, and stucco floors. *Pope's Sat. of Horace.*  
GRO'TTO. *n. f.* [*gratte*, French; *gratta*, Italian.] A cavern or

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cave made for coolness. It is not used properly of a dark hot-  
rid cavern.

Their careless chiefs to the cool *grots*'s run,  
The bow'rs of kings, to shade them from the sun. *Dryden.*  
This was found at the entry of the *grots* in the Peak.  
*Woodward on Fossils.*

GROVE. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] A walk covered by trees meeting  
above.  
I look'd toward Birnham, and anon methought  
The wood began to move:  
Within this three mile may you see it coming;  
I say, a moving *grove*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Fortunate fields, and *groves*, and flow'ry vales;  
Thrice happy idles!  
She left the flow'ry field, and waving *grove*. *Milton.*  
Banish'd from courts and love,  
Abandon'd truth seeks shelter in the *grove*. *Granville.*

Can fierce passions vex his breast,  
While every gale is peace, and every *grove*  
Is melody? *Thomson's Spring.*

To GRO'VE. *v. n.* [*grufile*, Islandick, flat on the face. It may  
perhaps come by gradual corruption from *ground feel*.]  
1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.  
The steel-head passage wrought,  
And through his shoulder pierc'd; wherewith to ground  
He *groveling* fell, all gored in his gushing wound. *Fa. 2u.*

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,  
Inch'd with all the honours of the world!  
If so, gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face,  
Until thy head be circled with the fame. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*

Now they lie  
*Groveling* and prostrate on von lake of fire. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
Upon thy belly *groveling* thou shalt go. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
Let us then conclude that all painters ought to require this  
part of excellence: not to do it, is to want courage, and not  
dare to shew themselves: 'tis to creep and *grovel* on the  
ground. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.  
I must disclaim what'er he can express;  
His *groveling* sense will show my passion less. *Dryden.*  
Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *gro-  
veling*. *Addison's Spectator.*

GROUND. *n. f.* [*grund*, Saxon; *grundi*, Danish.]  
1. The earth, considered as solid, or as low.  
Israel shall go on dry ground through the sea. *Ex. xiv. 16.*  
From the other hill  
To their fix'd station, all in bright array,  
The cherubim descended, on the ground. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. The earth as distinguished from air or water.  
I have made man and beast upon the ground. *Jer. xxvii. 5.*  
There was dew upon all the ground. *Judg. vi. 40.*  
It light on him as dew falleth on the ground. *2 Sa. xvii. 12.*  
Too late young Turnus the delusion found;  
Far on the sea, still making from the ground. *Dryden's AEn.*

3. Land; country.  
The water breaks its bounds,  
And overflows the level grounds. *Hudibras.*

4. Region; territory.  
With these came they, who from the bordering flood  
Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts  
Egypt from Syrian ground, had general names  
Of Baalim and Astaroth. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.

5. Farm; estate; possession.  
Uneasy still within these narrow bounds,  
Thy next design is on thy neighbours grounds;  
His crop invites, to full perfection grown;  
Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own. *Dryd. Juven.*

6. The floor or level of the place.  
Wherefore should I smite thee to the ground? *2 Sa. ii. 22.*  
Dagon was fallen on his face to the ground. *1 Sa. v. 4.*  
A multitude sit on the ground. *Mat. xv. 35.*

7. Dregs; lees; faeces; that which settles at the bottom of  
liquors.  
Set by them cyder, verjuice, four drink, or *grounds*. *Mort.*  
Some insist upon having had particular success in stopping  
gargrenes, from the use of the grounds of strong beer, mixed  
up with bread or oatmeal. *Sharp's Surgery.*

8. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are after-  
wards painted.  
We see the limner to begin with a rude draught, and the  
painter to lay his *grounds* with shadows and darksome colours.  
*Hakerell on Providence.*

When solid bodies, sensible to the feeling and dark, are  
placed on light and transparent ground, as, for example, the  
heavens, the clouds and waters, and every other thing which  
is in motion, and void of different objects; they ought to be  
more rough, and more distinguishable, than that with which  
they are encompassed. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

9. The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or  
accidental parts are supported.

Indeod